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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1838.

THE WHEAT WORM.

Not a county in Western New-York, so far as we have been able to learn, can at the present time consider itself exempt from the wheat worm, more or less of these destructive insects having been discovered at harvest time in sections where they had never appeared before. Of course little injury has been done by them in such places; but in some parts of our wheat-growing section, where they have been known for some three or four years, the injury has been extensive. Many farmers have assured us that they could not estimate their loss at less than one tenth of the crop; while others have put theirs at one fifteenth or one twentieth.

With regard to the feeding of the worm on the wheat after it is gathered into the mow or stack, the question, we think, cannot be considered as setttled; although from some experiments made by us, and from observations made in several places since the harvest, we consider it very probable that such is the case. Soon after the threshing of wheat was commenced, in the early part of September, we collected from the wheat of a farmer who had one field that contained them in great numbers, a quantity of these worms. We selected fifty of them apparently active and healthy, and put them into a glass vial along with 100 kernels of fine flint wheat, all sound and uninjured. About the first of October, this phial which had been secured by a covering of muslin, was opened and the wheat and worms examined. All the worms were dead excepting four, and these were quite inactive. Of the wheat, six kernels had been fed upon, and two or three were nearly half destroyed. We have also found on examining heads of wheat that had contained the worm, when drawn from the mow, that they sometimes contained kernels partially devoured, and evidently after having become hardened, as the kernels enclosed with the worms were. These facts render it probable that until the death of the worm in the mow, which must of course take place in a few weeks, he continues to feed on the kernel of the wheat. At the same time that we enclosed these worms with the whole kernels, we put fifty more into another phial, (similarly secured,) with good wheat flour, where they remained the same length of time with the others. On opening the bottle not one was living, and but one was noticed as having passed into the chrysalis state.

If our first experiment should be considered as proving that the worm does actually feed on wheat in the mow or stack, the true course indicated would be for the farmer who finds the worm in his grain, to thresh it when practicable as fast as gathered, or as soon thereafter as possible. In cleaning wheat from the chaff, the worm is usually blown away with that, and if not, is separated into the boxes with the false wheat, shrunken kernels, chess, &c., where it can do no damage. Although perhaps a reference to the safety of the next crop should prompt every farmer to the complete destruction of every such worm by feeding out such refuse with the least delay convenient. It is clear that threshing immediately after harvest would be a safe course, and perhaps in most cases as profitable as any; for though the expense for labor would be greater, the having the command of the market, so far as regards prices, setting aside danger from the worm, would in most cases balance the account. It may be remarked, however, that some of the most extensive farmers in the eastern states, where the worm has been known the longest, are confident it does no damage after the grain has once become hard; a conclusion we consider at variance with our experiment, but which may not after all, be considered as precluding the necessity of further observation, or more extended enquiries.

MANNING'S BOOK OF FRUITS.

While there is much to commend in this volume, we notice a very few defects. Among those which are trifling, is the orthography of the name *Seekel*, which is here corrupted into "*Seckle*." The former mode of spelling is as well established at Philadelphia, where this variety of the pear originated, as that of any other family name. That superlative fruit, the *Swaar*, is thus faintly commended: "This is a large apple, the form round, somewhat flat, the skin is very smooth, of a light yellowish green, without any red; the flesh is juicy and well flavored, but not rich."* In a list of *fifty-one* varieties of the apple, there are but *five* described as *sweet*, three of which are winter apples; as this description of fruit is not only desirable at all times for ordinary use, but is becoming exceedingly valuable for feeding farm stock, a greater number, more especially those ripening in summer and autumn, would be important.

But that which we particularly object to in this volume, is the error, frequently alluded to, and evidently adopted by the author, of the degeneracy of varieties by old age. This opinion, so strenuously advocated by the late President Knight, seems to have had its origin in the decline of some varieties in ungenial situations. In opposition to this theory may be adduced the opinion of the most distinguished phytologists of the age, among whom are Mirbel, De Candole, Lindley, and Nuttall, who in common with others, consider the buds of each tree as containing within themselves, all the rudiments of so many distinct vegetables, which may be transferred by ingrafting, and thus form many distinct individuals, each again subject without limit, to produce additional one; the trunk of the tree thus sustains a race of successive annual plants, itself gradually passing from living to dead matter. Thus, as it is merely the support of these buds, "to say," says Nuttall, "that these partake of the age and accidents of the trunk on which they were evolved, is improbable if not impossible, as they can in fact be influenced only by the stock to which they are last transferred."

But we need not refer to theory in disproof of this opinion; facts abundantly show its fallacy. The propensity is always strong to draw general conclusions from limited observation; and those identical varieties which Knight referred to as in a state of decline, in proof of his theory, were in other and more genial situations, perfectly healthy and retaining all their original excellence. "The Golden Pippin," says Lindley, "one of the most celebrated and esteemed apples of this, or perhaps any other country, has been considered by some of our modern writers on Pomology to be in a state of decay, its fruit of inferior quality in comparison to that of former times, and its existence near its termination. I cannot for a moment agree with such an opinion, because we have facts annually before our eyes, completely at variance with such an assertion. Any person visiting Covent Garden or the Borough markets during the fruit season, and indeed any other large market in the southern or midland counties of England, will find specimens of fruit as perfect and as fine as any which have been either figured or described by any writer whatever, either in this or any other country." The Virgalieu pear, (White Doyenne,) which, in the neighborhood of Boston is considered as deteriorated so as to be not worth cultivating, is, in Western New-York, one of our finest and most delicious fruits, and shows no symptoms of decay. Coxe, though adopting this erroneous opinion, gives faithfully the following *facts* in opposition to his own theory. "The Styre apple of Hereford, in England, is supposed to have long since passed the zenith of its perfection, and to be rapidly declining there; yet in the growth and vigor of at least one hundred of these trees planted in my orchard, there appears to be no deficiency; on the contrary, they attract the notice of all who see them, for the extraordinary luxuriance as well as beauty of their growth." Again, "The climate of America is supposed to have revived the Red-streak, which had deteriorated in its native soil from the long duration of the variety." Old age is *incurable*, therefore the decline of these fruits must be referred to other causes. One of these is clearly pointed out in the following extract from Lindley. The English Codlin, which he notices "with the view of directing the attention of the orchardist to it as an old and valued apple," is thus spoken of:—"The customary method, for at least one hundred and fifty years, has been to raise the trees from suckers, and truncheons, as they are called; and in every old garden where they are found, they are diminutive, ill-formed, unproductive, and full of disease, incrusted, as it were, root and branch, with the greatest of all pests, the *aphis lanigera*, in consequence of which its fruit exhibits scarcely any of its original character. Healthy, robust, and substantial trees, are only to be obtained by grafting on stocks of the real Crab; they then grow freely, erect, and form very handsome heads, yielding fruit as superior to those of our old orchards, as the old and at present deterriorated Codlin is to the Crab itself."

The comparatively short life of the peach tree is well known; yet some of our finest varieties are known to be centuries old, and to show no symptoms of decline. In addition to this, there are many of the apple and pear, now cultivated as fine, which have been known from time immemorial.

We have noticed this error, because when adopted it tends to lead to erroneous practices. It was this which induced President Knight to estimate grafted trees unworthy of his care, unless the original seedling was known to be in a healthy condition, and it has led others in this country to ascribe to this supposed debility of old age, the diseases known as *fire-blight* in pear trees, and the *yellows* in peach trees. J. J. T.

* With us, this fine fruit often has a rough skin, inclining to russet near the stem; and is commonly of a rich, yellow color when fully ripe.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT---No. 10.

THE APRICOT.—The Apricot is most usually budded upon peach stocks, and sometimes upon seedling apricots, but it is much best when budded or grafted upon the plum, as the latter is not liable to attacks of the peach worm. Floy says that those on peach stocks "will not hold their fruit so well, nor will they be as hardy or longlived, as those budded upon good plum stocks: a tree worked on a good plum stock is worth six on a peach stock."—When budded upon the plum, they should not be inserted too near the ground, that they may not be in danger from the worm, as this insect sometimes makes its attacks two or three feet from the bottom of the tree.

The soil, and mode of cultivation, should be very similar to that of the plum, described in the last number of this series. They may be planted within fifteen or twenty feet of each other, the distance being about the same as that of the plum.

The apricot is rather tender, hence the smaller branches of young trees are sometimes killed by the cold of winter; but little difficulty is, however, experienced in Western New-York in their cultivation. The blossom buds do not appear to be more easily destroyed than those of the peach, and escape when the latter are not killed.

In consequence, however, of the smooth surface of the fruit, they are very liable to attacks of the Curculio; and their frequent destruction by this insect has induced some

cultivators erroneously to suppose they were not adapted to the *climate*. For an easy and effectual method of destroying the Curculio, see the article on the plum.

Varieties.—Among the best varieties of the apricot, are the *Early Masculine*, valuable for its early maturity, the *Breda*, *Orange*, *Brussels*, *Hemskirke*, *Moorpark*, and *Peach* apricot. The latter is the largest and best variety. The *Black* apricot possesses the merit of being hardy, it being a native of Siberia, and a different species from the others; it is by some much esteemed, but certainly is not first rate in quality. Kenrick suspects it being a poor bearer; it, however, bears abundantly in Western New-York.

This most excellent fruit has been too much neglected, and appears to be scarcely known among our farmers. It is not only most delicious, ranking next in quality to the peach; but its early maturity renders it peculiarly desirable. The earliest varieties ripen early in the seventh month, (July,) and a succession is furnished by others for a month or more, until the Early White Nutmeg and Early Ann peaches are fit for the table. It is true it will not succeed with neglected cultivation; but with a little care it may be obtained with as much certainty as the peach. J. J. T.

THE MULBERRY.

To the man who is pleased with the prospect of seeing this country a silk-growing and manufacturing region, free from the enormous tax which foreign nations levy on us by supplying us with the large quantity of silks required for domestic use, and perhaps in our turn becoming exporters of the article, the successful culture and rapid spread of the Mulberry in its various kinds, must be mater of rejoicing. At Sodus, at Rochester, Bethany, in Genesee County, Addison in Steuben, and in several other places, may be seen nurseries of these plants, embracing the most esteemed varieties that have yet been introduced. In the middle counties of this state they are becoming greater objects of attention, since it was discovered that worms may be successfully fed from the foliage grown from cuttings or layers of the same year, and by the advertisements on the last page of the Farmer, to which we invite attention, it will be seen they can be procured in several of the principal eastern and southern nurseries in almost any quantities.

We are apprehensive, from the hurry with which the country is scoured to secure the Multicaulis that may have been grown in different places in the interior, and from the avidity with which they are bought up at moderate prices while they are firmly held at higher rates afterwards, that the spirit of speculation is entering into the calculations on the Mulberry as well as other things, and it would perhaps be well for both buyers and sellers to examine the whole ground somewhat carefully, before entering into any engagements that may prove ruinous, or even hazardous in the end.

Errata.—Page 306, second colum, 31 line from top, for "*pinch*" read *prick*.

Page 306, second column, 16th line from top, for "*June Hative*," read *Jaune Hative*.

Page 306, third column, 10th line from bottom, for "*path doors*" read *paths, doors*.

Quick Returns, and Great Profit.

The Hampshire Gazette says, "that a farmer in Belchertown, Mass., last year purchased $1000 dollars worth of the Morus Multicaulis, with which last spring he planted three fourths of an acre only. He has just sold the products of that three fourths of an acre for *six thousand dollars*, making a nett profit of nearly five thousand dollars. We had the fact from the lucky man himself."

This is a profit indeed; but we would advise our readers, before they become incurably afflicted with the Mulberry mania, which seems spreading so rapidly of late, to reflect, that no more of this tree can be wanted than is actually required for feeding worms; and that, though the price of the Morus Multicaulis will be good next year, it will not probably be as high as at present; and that, from the great numbers offered for sale, as our advertising page shows, and the rapidity with which the mulberry can be propagated, the supply will soon exceed the demand, unless the production of silk should increase in a greater ratio than we have at present reason so anticipate.

The White Imperial Peach. Fig. 53.

The above figure is an outline of a seedling peach, raised from a select collection of stones, obtained some years ago from New Jersey. Its size, uncommon excellence and early maturity combined, render it one of great value. The figure is from a peach of the *average* size. The following is a description:

Leaves crenate with globose glands. *Fruit* rather large, depressed, hollowed at the summit, with a moderate deep suture, generally swelled considerably on one of its sides, with a wide deep cavity at base. *Skin* thinly clad with down, of a yellowish white color, and a slight tinge of red next the sun, especially on the suture. *Flesh* nearly white, separating freely from the stone, melting, juicy, of a very fine delicate texture and a sweet flavor. Ripens the latter part of the 8th month, (Aug.) J. J. T.

LUCERNE AND SAINTFOIN.

By Mr. Towers.

Lucerne is the plant of plants! yet its merits, though undeniable, are but imperfectly understood. It is a native of England, belongs to the seventeenth class, fourth order of Linnæus, (*Diadelphia decandria*) and the natural order *Leguminosæ*. It is a member of the genus or family *Medicago*, medick, dintinguished by having ten stamens, one of them distinct from the other nine. One seed vessel, a *legume* or pod, spirally twisted or sickle-shaped. The figure of the blossom is that termed butterfly-shaped, (*papilionaceous*.) One plant (*M. Sativa*) grows to the height of two feet or more; the stems are upright and firm, the foliage ternate, of a rich lively green, the leaflets saw-cut at their edges, the flowers are produced during June or July, in spikes, and are of a full violet blue. I extract the following from *Loudon's Encyclopediæ of Gardening*, partly to prove the great antiquity of the culture, but particularly to show the fallacy of the concluding observations, and thereby evince the worth of the plant.

"It is highly extolled by Roman writers; it is also of unknown antiquity in old Spain, Italy, and the south of France; is much grown in Persia and Peru, and mown in both countries all the year round. It is mentioned by Hartlib, Blythe, and other early writers, and was tried by Lisle, but it excited little attention till after the publication of Harte's essays in 1757."

"But though it has been so much extolled, it has yet found no great reception in this country. If any good reason can be given for this, it is that lucerne is a less hardy plant than red clover, requires three or four years before it comes to its full growth, and is for these and other reasons ill adapted to enter into general rotation."

I have grown lucerne during four or five years, and previously I had witnessed its great success and extensive culture in the Isle of Thanet, Kent; there it is a *sine qua non*, because it affects chalky districts, and sends down its wiry elongated roots deep into the interstices of the chalk. It succeeds perfectly in sound loam, and therein appears to me to require little manure. *Hardy it is*—and as to tardiness, though the plant may acquire strength, and improve during four years, the fact is beyond controversy, that if sown in drills about the third week of March, and the spaces between the rows (from nine to twelve inches) kept clean by the hoe for the first three or four months, the young plants, if favored by a mild spring and genial showers, will advance with so much vigor and rapidity, that a first cutting over with the scythe can be made in June or July, and three other cuttings will follow in pretty regular succession, between the latter period and the first of November.

Seasons will of course vary; soils and other auxiliaries may be more or less favorable; but that which I have stated has occured; it is the result of my own experience and practice. I have during five seasons witnessed the abundance of green food, which is produced by a plot of young plants, the supply being ample for a cow, even within four months after the sowing of the seed. I am thus authorized to refute, upon the evidence of facts, the charges contained in the concluding paragraph of the quotation. In cutting for a cow it will always be advisable to take the plant when it is tender and juicy, and such it will be when about a foot high. I have thus cut my plot over six times after the first year, but they who leave the plants to grow two feet high will find the stems rigid, fibrous, and less juicy; and that what they gain in bulk will be lost in time and quality.

As to the trouble in managing an established crop, it is really nothing. Though I allow it is good to hoe twice during the summer, as the plot is mown, piece by piece, yet *one general fork-digging* at that period of early spring, when the plants exhibit the first symptom of growth, so as to remove every weed and loosen the surface of the soil, will be amply sufficient to secure the safety and full development of the herb. Upon the whole, lucerne is a plant of the utmost value; for if the seed be good, the ground rich and in heart, and rendered deep in the first instance by a thorough trenching, the young plants start into lively growth, attain strength in the shortest possible time, and yield a bulk of luxuriant herbage that cannot be surpassed. If the plant require four years to attain its maximum of power, it is still a giant even from its infancy, advancing from strength to strength.

Well might the writer of a recent agricultural report (of Norfolk if I mistake not) recently exclaim, "What a plant lucerne!" I re-echo this introductory "note of admiration," and will unhesitatingly assert, that if abundance, permanent and unfailing, particularly in shallow soils upon chalk-rock, be the object of the farmer, he will attain it by the cultivation of lucerne. The rotation must be improved by it, as in point of produce it will yield double the bulk of grass from an old sedgy meadow.

The soil which is most favorably to the perfect growth of lucerne is worthy of consideration. Chalk is what it affects, and therefore we find it most generally cultivated in Kent, those parts of the southern coast wherein the subsoil is a chalk-rock. But my fine plot grows in a rich, deep, and rather sandy loam; the subsoil is indeed chalky or marlly, but at a considerable depth. It was prepared by taking off the turf, trenching to the extent of three spits, and placing the turfs, their grassy surface downward, at the bottom of each trench. Upon these reversed turfs a sprinkling of common salt was given, and the earth was returned into the trench, with the precaution to keep the heavier and inferior soil below the fine black earth of the surface. Due preparation affords a rich and permanent pasture for the wandering roots; and my piece, of hardly one-third of an acre, has been so undeviatingly productive, with little subsequent manuring, that in a showery season, we have found in cutting over the end where we began ready for the scythe again before the mowing was completed. Lucerne is known to produce much milk, perhaps more than any other of the artificial grasses (*Leguminosæ*;) but some complain that it communicates an austere or bitter flavor. I doubt the fact; but would always recommend that it be not given quite fresh to a cow, particularly at an early period after calving. If the required quantity be cut over night, it will be fit for the stall by ten o'clock of the following morning; and again, the afternoon meal should lie exposed to the sun for two or three hours before it is used.

A well prepared field, if kept clean by the forking, will remain productive for more than ten years; but as a change of crop always promotes abundance, it would be advisable to prepare a successional plot every six years.

The grass and weeds raised by the fork, and raked up with the small quantity of earth, adhering to the roots, if salted and sprinkled with quicklime and placed in a heap will form a most excellent manure for the lucerne. The cuttings *here* are usually over by the end of October; the herb then becomes, as it were, torpid, and whatever manure is applied should be given as a top-dressing during the winter's state of repose. The surface must not be disturbed at that season, nor till the herb begin to grow, then, as I have before said, the fork-digging will effect all that is absolutely indispensable; it will turn in the remaining manure, remove the encroaching weeds, and open the soil, burying a fresh surface into contact with the advancing rootlets. The experience of one or two seasons, under commonly favorable auspices, will verify all that I have asserted.

Somewhat resembling lucerne in character and habits is the French grass or Saintfoin (*Hedysarum Onobrychis,*) a lovely flowering plant, rich in herbage, and also a native of Britain. The grand object of agriculture ought to be the renewal of soils, and the adaptation of crops; and as science advances, and its sons become more influential, these objects will be attained.—*Quarterly Journal of Ag.*

SYSTEM OF CULTURE.

"In every system, it is absolutely necessary to attend to the equal distribution of labor throughout the year; so that the work which the system requires to be performed in each month may be easily accomplished by the means the farmer is provided with. The different operations should never be allowed to encroach on each other. If these are properly adjusted, the business of each week will be confined to the time in which it is required to be performed."

The best mode of cultivating arable land is that which produces the greatest quantity of green food for sheep and other beasts, and which they should eat on the ground.

This prepares the land for a crop of grain or corn for the use of man. The alternate system of grain and green food for stock, is that which never should be deviated from.

It produces not only a much greater return of corn and other food for the use of man, but also a much greater quantity of green food and straw which sheep and other animals consume, and gives at the same time a proportionally greater return of vegetable and animal manure. By this means the farmer has not only the power of reproducing the same quantity of grain, &c. but of increasing the capability of the soil to produce an additional quantity. The production of turneps and green food for sheep, gives perhaps ten times the quantity of manure, that the old system did. Increased productiveness given to the soil is genuine agricultural improvement.

Crops of corn, as food for man, alternating with crops of vegetables, as food for sheep or other stock, is the foundation of all good husbandry.

Such a mode of culture should be adopted as will not only increase the productiveness of the soil by raising an increased quantity of food for sheep to be again consumed on the land that produced it; and when the soil is thin, poor, light sand, this may be repeated year after year, on the same land, whether it be arable or pasture. The consumption of the produce by sheep on the land is the best, the cheapest, and the most effectual means of improving pasture, as well as arable land.

Vetches, rye, clover, and buck wheat, are sometimes grown on land and ploughed in as a manure; but if these crops were converted into a manure by passing them through the stomach of sheep, the effects produced would not only be much quicker, but of much greater value.

When the farmer is convinced that his corn crops are productive just in proportion to the quantity of sheep he keeps on his arable land; and when he is experienced in the best mode of cultivating the varieties of grain and vegetables which are best adapted to the soil of his farm, he may then calculate with certainty on the result of his operations.

As the weeds which grow on the land are the natural plants of the soil, they much sooner feel the influence of the weather, the manure, and the culture, than the artificial crops we cultivate, and consequently take the lead of the crop; we ought therefore to eradicate every weed out of the land, and when once we get it clean, to keep it so.

We should never take a crop of corn, if by taking it, we give an opportunity for the weeds to spring up in the soil; for this would be only sowing the seeds of future labor and expense, as well as incur loss to us in preventing their increase. The repetition of corn crops in succession tends to increase the stock of weeds in the soil, without giving to the farmer either the time or the power to diminish them, and their growth necessarily retards or prevents the growth of the crop we cultivate; but the production of green crops, such as turneps, potatoes, vetches, and clover, gives to the farmer time and power to clean out any weeds that may be in the soil; and the growth of these crops prepares the land for the production of a crop of corn.

It should be remembered, however, that whenever the weeds have got ahead of us, we must then have recourse to summer fallow to get rid of them. Whatever gives nourishment and life to weeds would, if no weeds were in the ground, give life and nourishment to cultivated plants; and that land which has a dry porous subsoil is most productive, and much easier cultivated than that which has a retentive subsoil; therefore if the land have not a porous dry subsoil naturally, one should be given to it artificially, and this the farmer should do whatever be the expense,—it will repay him with compound interest.

Different modes of culture must be adopted on different soils; for it is evident that the same cause will have very different effects upon soils of a different nature.

The effect produced by rain on clay soils has been shown to be very different from the effect which it produces on sandy soils; and the effect of drouth on a dry sandy soil is equally different from the effect which it has on a wet clay soil.

Frost expands the water in the soil about one-twelfth; hence during a thaw, the water is contracted to its original bulk, leaving the soil in a loose open state, and well prepared to receive the influence of the atmosphere.—Sandy soils are easily penetrated by water and air; but clay, unless well pulverized, is impenetrable to either.

The best soil for any kind of plant is that in which it naturally grows with most luxuriance; and a quicker repetition of such plants may be made than of those to which the soil is not naturally so well adopted.

Clay soils having a proper mixture of sand and lime will produce wheat, beans, clover, and cabbages, in the greatest perfection.

Light sandy loam is best fitted for the production of barley, rye, peas, turneps, potatoes, vetches, &c.

Every different soil requires a peculiar management, and a different course of cropping.

Light sand and gravel are early soils, and should be early planted in the spring, that their growth may shut out the influence of the sun from the ground at an early period of the summer.

All succulent plants, and those that are not allowed to ripen their seed; such as clover, rye, grass, vetches, turneps, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, &c. are said to receive a great part of their nourishment from the atmosphere; and therefore do less injury to the land than wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, beans, or any of the succulent plants when they are allowed to bring their seeds to perfection.

Vetches, peas, and beans, seem only to injure the land they grow on when they are permitted to perfect their seed; for if they grow so luxuriantly as to produce nothing but straw, which is sometimes the case, or if, like vetches they be cut green, their growth does not injure the land but is an advantage to it; we may therefore presume that it is only in ripening the seed that the soil is injured by such crops.

When clover, vetches, turneps, cabbages, &c. are produced and consumed on the land without perfecting their seed, the soil is not at all injured by their production, and they may be repeated and consumed every year not only without the least injury being sustained by the soill, but an actual yearly increase is thereby made to its productive powers; if any one of these crops, however, be allowed to perfect its seed for two consecutive years on the same soil, the land would be injured for many years to come. The inference to be drawn from this fact is, that the soil is injured more in producing the seed, than in producing the stem and foliage, or leaves. The foliage may receive more of its nourishment from the air than the seeds; or, the seeds may receive more of their nourishment from the soil than the foliage.

The injury that land sustains from converting grass into hay is, that the production of seed either of grass or of corn is that which injures the land more than the most luxuriant growth of leaves or straw.

Pasture prevents the production of seeds and encourages the growth of the roots, which are thus promoted, and are constantly pushing out in search of nourishment all the year round; so that there is no period when they lie dormant, as in the case when seed is produced.

All perennial plants that produce seed lie dormant for several months after they have produced it; and annual plants, if prevented from yielding their seed, either by mowing or pasturing, become biennial or even triennial.

There is a great loss sustained by land from the keeping of corn in the straw for a year or two; as the farmer is thereby prevented from keeping stock to consume the straw, and of course the land sustains the loss of manure from its non-consumption.

The adoption of the best rotation of crops will not secure, at all times and under all circumstances, the improved result: no! the rotation must be accompanied with the most sedulous attention to the minute detail of all the operations, and these must be executed at the proper time to insure the result required.—*Morton on Soils.*

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Among all nations, and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been a favorite food. But in all our cities and particularly in winter, they are held at such prices that few families can afford to use them at all; and even those who are in easy circumstances, consider them too expensive for common food.

There is no need of this. Every family or nearly every family, can, with very little trouble, have eggs in plenty during the whole year; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, the common dunghill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest possible profit to the owner.

In the month of November, I put apart eleven hens and cock, gave them a small chamber in a wood house, defended from storms, and with an opening to the south. Their food, water and lime were placed on shelves convenient for them, with warm nests and chalk nest-eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay eggs through the winter. From these eleven hens I received an average of six eggs daily during the winter; and whenever any of them was disposed to set, viz. as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the others by a grated partition, and her apartment darkened; these cluckers were well attended and well fed; they could see and partially associate through their grates with the other fowls, and as soon as any one of these prisoners began to sing, she was liberated, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens; they may be tamed so as to follow the children, and will lay in any box.

Egg shells contain lime, and in winter, when the earth is bound with frost or covered with snow, if lime is not provided for them, they will not lay, or, if they do, the eggs must of necessity be without shells. Old rubbish lime, from old chimneys and old buildings, is proper, and only needs to be broken for them. They will often attempt to swallow pieces of lime plaster as large as walnuts.

I have often heard it said that wheat is the best grain for them, but I doubt it; they will sing over Indian corn with more animation than over any other grain. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs, if she finds all things agreeable to her; but the hen is much a prude, as watchful as a weasal, and as fastidious as a hypocrite; she must, she will have secrecy, and mystery about her nest; all eyes but her own must be averted; follow her or watch her, and she will forsake her nest, and stop laying; she is best pleased with a box covered at top with a backside aperture for light, and a side door by which she can escape unseen.

A farmer may keep an hundred fowls in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon and destroy his mows of wheat and other grains, and still have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a single dozen, who provides secret nests, chalk eggs, pounded brick, plenty of Indian corn, lime, water and gravel, for them; and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest are better than a single nest egg, and large eggs please them; I have often smiled to see them fondle round and lay into a nest of geese eggs. Pullets will commence laying earlier in life where nests and eggs are plenty, and where other hens are cackling around them.

A dozen dunghill fowls, shut up away from other means of obtaining food, will require something more than a quart of Indian corn a day; I think fifteen bushels a year a fair provision for them. But more or less, let them always have enough by them; and after they have become habituated to find enough, at all times a plenty in their litttle manger, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before retiring to roost, when they will take nearly a spoonful into their crops; but just so sure as their provision comes to them scanted or irregularly, so surely they will raven up a whole crop full at a time, and will stop laying.

A single dozen fowls, properly attended, will furnish a family with more than 2,000 eggs in a year, and 100 full grown chickens for fall and winter stores. The expense of feeding the dozen fowls will not amount to eighteen bushels of Indian corn. They may be kept in cities as well as in the country, and will do as well shut up the year round as to run at large; and a grated room, well lighted, ten feet by five, partitioned from any stable or other out-house, is sufficient for the dozen fowls, with their roosting place, nests and feeding troughs.

At the proper season, viz. in the spring of the year, five or six hens will hatch at the same time, and the fifty or sixty chickens given to one hen. Two hens will take care of 100 chickens well enough, until they begin to climb their little stick roosts; they should then be separated from the hens entirely; they will wander less, and do better away from the fowls. I have often kept the chickens in my garden; they keep the May bugs and other insects away from the vines, &c.

In cases of confining fowls in summer, it should be remembered that a ground room should be chosen: or it will do just as well to set into their pen boxes of dried sand or kilndried, well pulverized earth, for them to wallow in, in warm weather.—*Con. Courant.*

BEET SUGAR.

By a French paper we learn that the *Societe d'Encouragement* have offered five prizes for subjects connected with the manufacture of Beet Sugar. 1st. 4000 francs for the drying of the beet root. 21. 4000 francs for the best method of extracting the raw sugar. 3. 4000 francs conversion of the raw sugar into refined sugar without for thedrawing the raw sugar out of the pans, into which the syrup has been poured for the purpose of crystallization.—4th. 3000 francs for an analysis of the root at the different stages of its growth. 5th. 3000 francs for a means of easily ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter or crystallizable matter contained in the beet root, or other substances of like nature.—*Yankee Farmer.*

A man in Connecticut has been counting the produce from two kernels of corn, and finds that they produced eleven stalks—twenty-six ears,—and four thousand four hundred and twenty-three kernels. In view of this enormous increase he triumphantly exclaims, "Huzza for Connecticut! Connecticut forever!!" and in the honest pride of a New Englander, he says, "let the rich prairies, the fertile river bottoms, and other parts of the great West, beat this if they can." So say we. What is the use of emigrating to the West to farm it, when abundant crops can be raised in this pleasant region, and will here command a good price?—*Yankee Farmer.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES ON WESTERN NEW-YORK---No. 2.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY—SOIL.

The general aspect presented to the traveler by the surface of Western New-York, may be pretty correctly inferred from the sketch I have given of its geological structure. The most prominent feature of the whole is the remarkable uniformity existing in every part of the same formation, or zone, which reaches across this section from east to west. Whether on the limestone, the argillaceous, or the sandstone strata, scarcely a shade of difference in the soil, or the products, can be perceived, unless where some evidently local cause may have had a partial operation. This uniformity of surface and soil in these several divisions can only be attributed to one cause, the nature of the strata below.

Much the most level part of this region is the section lying between the Ridge Road, and the shore of the Ontario. Evidently once the bottom of that lake, it presents the same level surface, gently descending to the north, that in all probability would now be seen were the lake, by any sudden cause, to sink some 200 feet below its present level. Causes which have operated since the recession of the Lake, such as the action of the elements, and the course of streams, have rendered this sandstone border of the Lake more uneven at its margin, than farther back towards the Ridge Road, its southern boundary. Though generally sinking to the level of the lake quite gradually, this section in some places presents to the lake bold perpendicular bluffs of from 50 to 80 feet in height, forcibly reminding the observer of those north and south ranges so abruptly cut off, and leveled in the vicinity of the Ridge Road. This is particularly the case in the town of Sodus, where better opportunities for observing the lake bluffs, the composition of the Ridge Road, and the singular hills that abut upon it from the south, are to be found, than elswhere exist through the whole of this division. In traveling on that great natural road, from east to west, one cannot but be forcibly impressed with the difference between the hilly undulating country on his left, and the seemingly dead, monotonous level on his right; where not the slightest hillock relieves the eye, but field after field of undeviating level, succeed each other.

Above this zone is found the limestone region, more uneven and undulating than the former, but still far from being hilly or mountanious. Ledges of lime rock frequently appear, owing to the cropping out of the strata towards the north, and in some places the rock for a considerable extent is concealed by only a very shallow covering of earth. The streams that cross this rock to the north have in general excavated valleys across it; though as was to be expected, the principal falls or rapids of these streams, are upon its southern and northern margin; the shale above and the sandstones below, being much more easily excavated by water and frost, than either of the limestones, the mountain or the bituminous. Of course this zone is destitute of those deep chasms that mark the sections to the south or to the north, and while its surface may be properly called rolling, its southern border only merges in the hills which properly belong to the argillaceous zone, but which have acquired for the upper strata of this section the name of mountain limestone.

But it is in the elevated argillaceous shale that constitutes the highest ranges of this district, that the most diversified scenery exists, and hill and vale succeed each other with a distinctness and rapidity elswhere unknown in Western New-York. This dividing range is not, as its appearance on some maps would indicate, an unbroken ridge across the state, but is a kind of table land, crossed north and south by numerous deep valleys and parallel hills, most of the valleys discharging streams, both to the lakes and to the Susquehannah or its western branches. In these depressions lie the chain of lakes that form such a striking feature of this section of country, add so much to its beauty, and so directly influence its agriculture. Of these lakes, the Cazenovia, Otisco, Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked, Canandaigua, Hemlock, Honeoye, Long, and Conesus lakes, belong to this formation, while there are others, such as the Oneida, Onondaga, Cross lake, &c., that have their beds in rocks of a lower geological order The beautiful sheets of water first enumerated seem to have scooped their beds out of the argillaceous shale, their depth and the inclination of the strata showing that in most instances their waters are lying on the limestone that supports the shales. Running north and south, with the exception of a slight divergence to the southeast, these parallel valleys open at the north directly upon the limestone zone, and at the south on what has been denominated the shale and sandstone region of West New-York.

In this range, which includes the northern branches of the Susquehannah, Tioga, the upper part of the Genesee, and the main northern branches of the Allegany river, the sandstone intermixed with the shale in distinct deposits or strata, so rapidly increases over that of the foregoing range that its influence is almost at once seen in the general aspect of the region, and felt in its difference of vegetable product. The hills are more abrupt and precipitous, as the sandstone strata crumble less readily than the argillaceous or calcareous shales farther north; a deeper deposit of alluvion covers the valleys, so porous that the hill streams are usually absorbed before they reach the main ones; the streams, the principal ones I mean, are boatable nearly or quite to their source; the water is soft, and leaves no deposit of lime or gypceous earth on the bottom of the brooks or rivers; and the country is very healthy and comparatively free from those annual agues and bilious fevers that infest some of the richest sections of the northern slope.

Among the natural objects that diversify the face of this part of the state, and facilitate agriculture by the aid they lend to improved transportation, the Ridge Road claims the first notice. That it owes its origin to the Lake Ontario, I should think could scarcely be doubted, even though still greater difficulties in the way of explanation were found than at present exist. I think an examination of the whole route, and its geological relations, would convince any one that the theory of its formation which attributes its existence to the out crop of a particular range of sandstone rock, and appears to have been received with some favor, must be untenable. How this account for the rolled and crusted pebbles, the shells, and the worn pieces of wood, beach sand and gravel, that wells, dug in or near the main part of this road, disclose, does not satisfactorily appear to me.

The lakes too that I have enumerated, connected, as most of the important ones are, with other navigable waters and with the Erie canal, add much to the value of the agricultural products on their borders, by furnishing markets at the door of the farmer, for the surplus produce of the farm. And it is one of the most cheering evidences of successful industry to see on these secluded waters, steam, canal, or lake boats, laden to the water's edge with products of the field or the forest, and making their way to a perhaps, ultimately distant, but still profitable market. Nature, however, has here been outdone by art, and all the natural means of intercouse and trade have been thrown into the back ground, by that mighty monument of genius, and far-reaching, comprehensive forethought, the Erie Canal. Passing through the still unbroken forests, or untouched, unreclaimed swamps, that exist in some parts of the Western District, the traveler is startled at the sound of the bugle, and sees winding their way through forest and swamp, meadow and fertile field, over river and mountain, fleets of canal boats floating to market the products of the prairies of the farthest west, or distributing the merchandize, the necessaries or the luxuries of every clime, among a thriving and wealthy population.

The proofs that this part of the state has undergone many changes since it first emerged from the bosom of the mighty deep, accumulate upon the observer at every step. Geology has demonstrated that no where can the lapse of centuries be so clearly and conclusively read, as in that mighty volume of which the earth's strata are the leaves, and the fossil remains the well marked and enduring inscriptions. Among these remains, beginning with the lowest strata of the district, the Fucoides of the red sandstone or marl, the Asaphus Calymene, Orthocerates, Trilobites, and Spirifers of the limestones and calcareous shales, with the septoria of the upper shales, and the numerous fossil shells, &c. of the shales and sandstones of the Southern slope, are the most imposing, as carrying the mind back to ages more remote than those who have paid but little attention to such subjects, are accustomed to contemplate. It is the custom to attribute all such apearances and remains to the effects of the Noachian deluge, a position most clearly untenable; and the maintaining of which, in the face of such conclusive testimony, has not only a direct tendency to bring the reasoning powers of such men into disrepute, but, what is of much more consequence, throw discredit, in the minds of many, on Revelation itself.

I have found many excellent men in our country who seem alarmed at the advances made in the sciences, particularly geology, apprehending that contradictions will be found between the results of this science, and the Mosaic records; or in other words, that the two great volumes of Revelation and Nature will be found to conflict with each other. This fear, I apprehend, is perfectly unfounded, and should at once be dismissed. In following out results, either in the book of Nature or Revelation, none should be afraid to follow where truth leads, certain that all discrepancies and difficulties that may at first appear, will ultimately vanish in the clearer light furnished by more extensive knowledge, and more legitimate deductions.—That, in the progress of the sciences, some of our interpretations of the Mosaic record should be overthrown, would not be surprising; and the christian and the philosopher will alike part from error with pleasure; but that any of the truths revealed in the Bible, should be found opposed to those made known in the elder volume of Nature, I for one have not the most distant fear.

VIATOR.

The Milk Sickness or Puking Complaint.

MR. TUCKER—I promised, some weeks ago, to give you a brief sketch of the "Milk Sickness or Puking Complaint," as it is called, that prevails in the West in many places. There never was a disease in any country, where there were so many conflicting opinions respecting the cause. This disease is fixed in the stomach; a fiery burning sensation is felt in the lower region of the stomach, accompanied with a constant desire to puke—the glands are affected; and as the bowels become torpid from the poisonous matter making a lodgment on the stomach and destroying not only the coats of the stomach but affecting all the digestive powers, it is almost next to an impossibility, in an advanced state of the disease, to procure a passage from the bowels. The cattle that have been opened present what is called the "Manifold," with its contents as dry as a chip: a part of the substance taken as a nourishment digested, other parts again remaining as when first deposited; the whole region of the stomach having ceased to act! This, in animals, produces what is called the "Trembles." The animals may live for weeks in this state, if not entirely overcome; but the attacks, in many instances, are not discernible until there is sufficient action or exercise to produce a circulation of the blood, when the poison diffuses itself throughout the whole system, and soon destroys the animal, and those of the canine or vulture race that prey upon the carcase are destroyed also.

NARRATIVE.—The first persons in the West, that fell victims to this dreadful disease, were Mr. William Tompkins, an emigrant from my father's neighborhood, (Harwood County, Va.,) and a Mr. Bernard Fowler, brother of Maj. John Fowler, who for many years was the only member of Congress from Kentucky, when that state was entitled to one representative only. The two persons were neighbors, and lived on Bank Lick Creek, a branch of Licking River, which emptics into the Ohio, directly opposite to Cincinnati; they died about the year 1794 or

5. The disease frequently prevailed about the Forks of Licking, as the country was settled—on Raven Creek, another branch—on Eagle creek, a branch of Elkhorn. The next we heard of it was in divers places in the Green River Country, so called, the southern part of Kentucky: frequently in divers other places.

As Ohio began to be settled in 1798, '99 and 1800, up to the years 1836, 7 and 8, this disease made its appearance on the Miamis—on the waters of the Scioto, particularly on some of the branches of Paint Creek. Becoming a residenter of Ohio in 1806, I discovered that the Rattlesnake Fork of Paint Creek, and the upper part of Big Darby Creek, were places most affected with it. Some places on Deer Creek, particularly within four or five miles west of London—also places on Mad River, vicinity of Springfield and Urbana. It again was found in different settlements towards the Muskingum; not confining itself to the *flat* regions of the Miamis, Scioto and other places, it had fixed itself in the hilly regions of Kentucky, on Licking and its tributary streams, and in like manner in the flatter region of the Green River Country. So it was in Ohio, some portions of the rolling region of country on Hockhocking and of the Muskingum rivers, were afflicted with it also: and it has been subsequently felt in differerent parts of Indiana and Illinois.

The Cause—Like others, for many years, my mind was bewildered as to the cause of this dreadful disease. My business leading me to visit every region nearly of the country in Ohio, I felt great sympathy for the afflicted, and an ardent desire to detect the cause. In 1807, I think it was, Col. Robert Rennrick then living on the present site of Springfield, Ohio, an emigrant from the South branch of the Potomac, in Virginia, and a great cattle raiser, began to try experiments. His cattle took it, and he effected a cure, as he said, by administering to each steer a bottle of whisky, about a quart. Indeed *Captain Whisky*, in those days, was almost a *King-cure-all*. But his remedy, in some instances, failed. He then turned out his cattle, let them range over the prairie and timber lands, and as the frost had nipped the green herbage, he followed his cattle to the timber lands, where he found them greedily stripping the foliage and browsing on a stubby and running vine: after eating this, and on returning home, the cattle took the "trembles." We have frequently springs running from high banks into larger streams, collecting from the savannahs back, or from beds of vegetable or mineral substances, or the earth, poisonous matter; but this, I was fully satisfied, was not the cause of what is called the Puking Complaint, or Milk Sickness; for where it prevailed most, there never was purer or more wholesome water issuing from our mother Earth. To Col. Robert Rennick's vine, I then began to direct my attention, and full 25 years were spent in making researches and trying experiments, and to go into detail would be too tedious and unnecessary. I found it necessary to lay all theory aside, and to go on *facts*.

Facts.—1. About 1816, a man living in Indiana on the Ohio river, bruised the vine, extracted the juice, gave it to a cat, and it killed it.

2. The vine grows in every region, where the Milk Sickness or Puking Complaint prevails. Where the vine is not to be found, there is no disease of this nature. This is a stubborn fact!

3. Calling to see a friend living on Darby Creek, in Ohio, whom I had not seen for twenty years, (Mr M'Cloud,) in 1832, or 3, he pointed to his wife and remarked:—"She is my third wife, I am her third husband, and in yon grave yard lie 15 of our families taken off by the dreadful disease, the Puking Complaint!" And do you know the cause, said I? "Yes, we have found it out; it is partly a shrub, which, coming in contact with trees, ascends as a vine. I followed my cattle, found them eating of it, and soon taken with the complaint, and some unable to reach home." This awful astounding fact, having before fixed on the vine, led me to make a full disclosure in the papers, which set many doctors, both mineral and steam, by the ears.

4. While the doctors were discussing the subject, and some of them calling my facts in question, a warm friend of mine, John McNeil, Esq., of Frankfort, Ross County, Ohio, a very extensive farmer and grazier, determined on satisfying his own mind, sent out his son to purchase the healthiest steer he could find in the neighborhood, and to get a good one paid thirty dollars for it; he gave the steer the vine, as he informed me; he ate it, and the next morning the steer was found *dead*.

5. Two purchasers of cattle, Messrs. Harrold and Harrod, living in the corners of Clark and Fayette Counties, on the head waters of the Little Miami, I think, had purchased about 120 head: The drove was divided, 60 were placed in a meadow that had been kept clear of shrubbery and vines, and 60 put into an adjoining enclosure, taking in some woodland. The cattle were fed on the same hay and watered from the same well—most of the 60 enclosed in the woodland died. It was winter; snow was on the ground; it was discovered that these cattle had eaten the vine down to the very roots! So this was a *stubborn fact*.

6. A man not far from the same vicinity, by the name of Allen, had a horse that broke out of his enclosure, and ran off into the barrens; he trailed him up, found him browsing on the vine, and had eaten a considerable quantity of it: Being vexed at the animal, he caught him and mounted him and rode him home at full speed; this heated the blood of the horse, he took the "Trembles," and died!

I could still proceed with statements of facts of like nature; but will in place thereof give—

Vouchers.—The following papers a few minutes ago I laid my hands on, by overhauling some old papers. They have been before published in Ohio, but now taken are from the originals:

I hereby certify that my father settled upon the waters of Mad River, about the year 1801—that in harvest the cattle took the "trembles,"—that the country was settled some time before the cattle took the "Trembles"—[range first eaten on,]—before this "the Puking Complaint" was not known among the people—that in cases of cattle having the "Trembles" and dying, the manifold of the paunch was dried up—that believing the complaint to be caused by a poison vine, we looked for it, took some of it, and gave it to a calf, and the next morning, (after eating of it,) it took the "Trembles." Each of us chewed some, (myself and father,) and it caused the water to run from our stomachs, and we were seriously affected by it; we did not swallow the juice. No one in the country believed it to be the water that caused Milk Sickness. The vine described by Mr. Th. S. Hinde is the vine referred to by me. W. Tayor.

Champaign County, Ohio, Aug. 19th, 1833.

We state, that Thomas Parker, a neighbor of ours, from the information given by him, had a cow that, after eating the vine, died. Our father's cattle also died after eating of it. Mr. Schoonmaker and a part of his family died of the Puking Complaint. Mr. S. gave a dog a crock of cream, he ate it and it died. The crows, ravens and buzzards that ate the carcase of the cattle of Mr. Schoonmaker died. Our brother, T. Taylor, lives at the place—the water is pure and wholesome.

Wm. Taylor.
August 19th, 1833. S. Taylor.

I do hereby certify that I lived in Clark County, Ohio, for sixteen years—that I had been uniformly of opinion that the water drank by the cattle was the cause of the Milk Sickness or Puking Complaint. Having been told to the contrary, and that it was the eating of the poisonous vine produced it, I did not believe it. I then ate a handful; the next day I was attacked with puking and sick a month; Dr. Needham of Springfield, attended on me and I recovered. I now live on Lewis's Reserve, Logan County. James M'Manna.

August 11, 1833.

Description of the Vine.—1. It grows as a shrub, somewhat resembling a hickory or buckeye bush; when not attached to a tree, grows bunchy or bushy at the top It is also found clinging to fallen timber, old rotten logs, in wet places, near the edge of ponds, creeks and hollows of hills, frequently around stumps along the road, and sometimes in pastures or meadows. It has a singular leaf with one or two notches or saw teeth on each side.

2. As a vine when it attaches itself to a tree, it runs up as a creeper attaching itself to the body of the tree to a considerable height, and bears a berry, with a buff or brown coat, in bunches, and is minutely described as a vine affecting the vineyards of the Asiatics, and styled by the Arabs "*The Wolf grape;*" and by the Isaiah the "Wild grape." I enclose one or two of its leaves for your inspection. Th. S. Hinde.

Mount Carmel. Ill., Sept. 29, 1838.

☞ The poison vine referred to uniformly has three leaves on a stem—the poison Ivy *five*, and notched all round. The wild Creeper or Trumpet flower, a long stem and many leaves.

Spanish Cheese Pumpkin.

Mr. Tucker—If you think the following notice of an agricultural production worthy of a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert it.

I have the present season, from the planting of one pumpkin seed, raised twenty pumpkins, weighing in the aggregate, 671 pounds.

The six largest weighed as follows:—71, 71, 70, 62½, 60, 57½, making 392 lbs.; 14 others weighed 279 lbs. making 671 lbs. Whole length of the vines 989 feet.

They are of the kind called the Spanish Cheese Pumpkin, yet notwithstanding the name, they are evidently a winter squash, not as rich in quality as some of the smaller kinds, but much richer than the common field pumpkin, and may with proper care be kept through the winter.

Isaac Curtis.

Brighton, October 10th, 1838.

The Rohan Potatoe.

Mr. Tucker—Last spring I procured some of the Rohan potatoes from Mr. Thompson of Catskill, (the gentleman who imported them.) On the 16th of May, I planted one peck, on ground where corn grew last season—the soil gravelly, sandy loam; and on the 22d, I planted one peck on clover sod, that had been turned over and harrowed a few days previous—the soil the same as above. No manure was used on either piece. They were ploughed and howed twice. The tops were up very strong and heavy; but the hot and dry weather soon checked their growth, so that they were quite short, yet thick and heavy. The first week in October I dug them; and from the first planted piece, I dug seventeen bushels, and from the last planted, sixteen, making thirty-three bushels from half a bushel planted. They would average larger than any potatoes that I have seen grown. They are a fair potato for the table. Any order for the above potato will be promptly attended to. Rawson Harmon, Jr.

Wheatland, Monroe Co. N. Y. Oct. 12th, 1838.

Seneca Co. Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Mr. Tucker—Having attended the Annual meeting of this Society at Seneca Falls, on Thursday last, and knowing the interest usually felt on such subjects by Agriculturists, I take the liberty of sending you an outline of their proceedings.

The day proved stormy and unpleasant—few members attended, and the exhibition of stock and other articles was small. The improved Short Horns, however, exhibited by G. V. Sacket, Esq., and one or two other gentlemen,—and the sales made by Mr. S. of a full blooded yearling heifer at $200, and three heifer calves from seven-eights to one-half blooded at $50 each, and of several other half blooded calves at from 22 to 38 dollars,—proved most conclusively that a lively interest is felt in the improvement of stock, and that remunerating prices are paid for breeding from pure blooded animals.

The officers of the Society (the names of whom you will learn by the published proceedings in the county papers,) are largely engaged in farming, and determined not

to be outdone either in the breeding of stock or in the management of their farms.

Owing to the state of the weather, and the small attendance of members, premiums were not awarded. Two hundred dollars were pledged by gentlemen present for premiums for the ensuing year, and the executive committee of the society are confident that it will be increased to $300 between this and February, when a list of premiums will be made out and published.

Are we to expect any aid from the Legislature? Appearances during the last winter were encouraging—nothing, however, was done. Should not farmers and others interested in agriculture, awake on this subject, and make their wishes known at Albany, the coming winter, in such a manner as to be heard and respected?

Yours truly, B.

Junius, October 13th., 1838.

From the Farmer's Register.

On the Rotation for Grain Farms.

Many publications in the Register disclose a great difference of opinion on the routine of cultivation in a grain country; and some persons improvidently adopt plans without reference to the circumstances by which they ought to be governed. I possess no science in agriculture and my opinions are the result of a limited experience; but I think the most profitable and advantageous system depends upon the quality of the soil, its state of fertility, and the means possessed for its cultivation. Large crops may be made; but the expenses may absorb all the profits. My aim is to combine profit and improvement. Many years ago, when actively engaged in other pursuits, I purchased a small farm, which had been greatly exhausted under the three-field system. I divided it into five, planted one into corn, in which I sowed wheat; and as soon as I got my fields set in clover, on clover fallow in addition. Under this system my lands improved, and my crops were good; the fallow generally yielding fifty per cent. more than the corn ground. A long-continued application of gypsum injured my wheat crop, but gave strength to the grass, which I found could not be subdued by a hoe-crop once in five years. Since that period, other lands have fallen into my possession; and having nearly relinquished all other pursuits, agriculture has become an object of greater interest. My lands are now divided into four fields, one of which I cultivate in corn, and another in wheat. I gather neither tops nor blades. My corn field remains over a year, and is then sown in wheat, and the next spring in clover; after remaining two years in clover, it is planted in corn. I have some lots in orchard grass, which supplied the loss of the fodder. The clover field, at maturity, is surrendered to my stock. The advantage of this system is easily computed: the month of September, which was formerly spent in gathering fodder, is now devoted to manuring, and preparing my fallows. One good ploughing, rolling and harrowing will put them in good order, and my wheat can now be put in with ease and expedition. I select the most favorable time from the 5th to the 25th of October. I suffer my corn to remain in the field till the shuck becomes dry, which gives it I think a more perfect maturation; and in the time between sowing wheat and gathering corn, I can always find useful employment. After my corn is gathered, my horses, colts, dry cattle, and sheep are turned into my stock-field, where they find sufficient provision till the first of January, and sometimes till the middle. The shucks and straw are abundant for the winter, with a small allowance of corn for my horses. As an improvement to my system, I intend to enlarge my cultivation of ruta baga; for though you place this crop in the list of humbugs, I deem it very valuable, particularly in the spring, when cattle eat dry food with great reluctance.

The objection which I have heard urged to leaving a corn-field unsown, is, that the ground sustains injury by remaining bare. This has not been my experience. My corn is cultivated before harvest, the crab-grass and fox-tail soon spring up; it grows luxuriantly till frost, when the cattle are turned into the field; they tread it into the ground, which I think tends more to improvement than forest leaves, which are now extensively used in Virginia. Some of your correspondents speak of ploughing in clover in the month of June when in full bloom; by this and a second ploughing, harrowing, and rolling, a field may be well prepared for wheat; but this requires hands and horses dispensable at other periods of the year. In the month of June, I am under hard pressure in cultivating my corn, and cutting hay. I readily admit that a clover fallow, in a state of perfect preparation, will produce more than a stock-field fallow; but doubt if provident farmers are generally able to have their clover fallows in the best order. A gentleman who has seen one of my wheat fields within a few days, thinks, if there be no disaster, it will produce thirty bushels to the acre. My calculation is not so high. It is the nature of man to be confident of his own schemes and plans, and to attach little importance to those which differ from them. Probably, in my humble calling, I may be under strong delusion, but I believe a farm cultivated for ten years, with four fields of fifty acres each, and twenty separate acres for hay, with three acres of ruta baga in the corn field, and worked by four men and two boys, would be of more value, and produce more clear profit in this region, than under any other plan of cultivation.

I insist on the value of ruta baga. I have great respect for chemical experiments; but when experiment and fact are at war, I adhere to the latter. Fat cows, rich milk, and sweet yellow butter, are better proof of the nutritious properties of this plant, than the experiments of a legion of chemists. I think our encouraging prospects for a crop of wheat go to contradict the notion that the earth is waxing too cold for its production. It is strange how men of science differ. John C. Simmes, whom I take to be no mean philosopher, entertained the opinion, that there was a fine fertile country in the bowels of the earth, and that the Lapland deer entered it at the pole in the winter, and grew fat on the pastures; and with proper encouragement, he would have effected a settlement there, if he had found his theory true. Other philosophers hold that the whole is a mass of fire. Of the two I rather incline to Mr. Simmes's theory; not from the lights of philosophy, but the impulse of taste. I do hope that the secretary of the navy will specially instruct the scientific corps attached to the exploring squadron, if they reach the Pole, to take a peep into the great hollow and fully ascertain whether it is filled with green pastures or burning fire. Rusticus.

Eastern Shore, Md. 10th May, 1838.

From the Franklin Farmer.

Erection of a Cocoonery.

Having given all the necessary instructions, from the planting to the complete establishment of a mulberry orchard, the next thing in order, for the production of silk, is to prepare a proper feeding apartment or coconery, and the necessary fixtures for the accommodation of the worms.

I would not however be understood, that the plan I shall here propose, is absolutely necessary in all its minutia to secure a profitable return from the labors of the silk worm; but is one that I have been led to adopt, after deriving information from every quarter, and from the various experiments I have made upon many plans that have been recommended, and with a strict regard to the one important object in every pursuit, viz: to obtain the greatest amount of profit from the least expense and labor.—But if the circumstances of the individual will not justify the expense of a compleie establishment, the worms may be profitably reared, in any spare room, barn, or outbuilding, enclosed in such a manner as to exclude the rains and chilling winds, and fitted up with shelves of common boards, (plank) for the worms to feed upon, which, with proper care and attention, will soon enable the proprietor to substitute such improvements as will greatly reduce the labor of tending, and consequently add much to the profits of the establishment.

Where there is no spare building upon the farm, and it is found necessary to erect one expressly for a cocoonery, it should be on an airy situation, and if convenient, so as to be shaded by trees, which should be so pruned as to admit of a free circulation of air under them, and if there be not already growing on the spot, it would be well to transplant some for the purpose, making choice of such as are of the most rapid growth.

Cocooneries are generally constructed with a frame and covered with common boards, matched or tongued together, and placed up and down, or weather-boarded. I should prefer they be built of logs, the joints filled and plastered with lime mortar. This will tend to keep up a more uniform temperature throughout the 24 hours, which is one important object to be attained, as the logs are not so readily heated through by the sun as in buildings of ordinary construction. The dimensions of the building should be governed by the hurdles or feeding shelves of convenient size, and to contain two *double* ranges in width, and as many in length as will accommodate the number of worms intended to be fed. My hurdles are 2 feet 2 inches wide, and 5 feet 9 inches long. A building then 24 feet long and 18 feet wide (in the clear) will admit the given number in the width and 3 in length, leaving a passage of 3 feet around the sides of the building, and one 3 feet 4 inches through the middle; the height should be such as to admit of 4 or 5 hurdles one above another, with a space of at least 14 inches between them.

As light being essential to the health of the silk worms, the building should be well supplied with windows, which instead of glass, may be filled with oiled paper, which will admit of a sufficient degree of light and exclude the rays of the sun, which should never be allowed to shine on the worms. Thin strips nailed across a frame each way, will answer for the sash. It should also have several openings, or ventilators in the sides near the floor, for the admission of fresh air; these may be 1 or 2 feet long and 6 or 8 inches wide, and may be stopped with a little shutter snugly fitted in, or made to hang or slide, as best suits the convenience of the builder.

The house should be set some distance from the ground and one plank under each tier of hurdles in the floor should be left so as to be opened, as occasion may require. The roof should also be furnished with at least one scuttle or a door in each gable end for the escape of foul or heated air.

In sudden changes from extreme heat to cold, or in long seasons of damp weather, a stove or fire place would be found serviceable to raise the temperature, or to expel the dampness and rectify the stangnant atmosphere of the apartment; and in very large establishments, one or more of these, and also a thermometer are indispensably necessary. Care should be taken to guard the building against rats and mice. Ants are also enemies to the worms, but should they make their appearance in the coeoonery, their communication may be cut off by putting a little tar or turpentine around the feet of the posts which sustain the hurdles. Where large numbers of worms are to be fed, there should be a cellar under a part of the building, or a shed near by, with a clay floor, for the purpose of keeping or drying leaves for use during rainy weather, as wet leaves are highly injurious to the worms.

In fitting up the hurdles or feeding shelves for a building of the size here given, it will require a double range of posts—say 2 by 3 inches square—each side of the centre of the room running lengthwise, and the length of the shelves apart in the ranges, and each two corresponding posts crosswise of the ranges about the width of two shelves apart. In each double range across these posts are nailed strips one inch or more in width, on which the shelves rest, which may be drawn out, or slid in from their respective passages, as may be found necessary in feeding. If boards are used for hurdles, it will be well to nail thin strips around the edges of them so as to project one inch above the top, to prevent the worms from falling off.

My hurdles are of twine net work, and made in the following manner: A frame is first made of the size given above, like the outside of a window sash of boards, 1 inch thick and 2 inches wide—perhaps plank 1¼ inches thick and 1¼ inches wide would do better—with two pieces five-eights by seven-eights of an inch square, braided in across the frame at equal distances, to prevent the twine from springing the sides. On a line about one-half an inch around from the inner edge of frame, are driven tacks nearly down to their heads, at a distance of between one-half to five-eights of an inch from each other. The tacks are of the size called 8 or 10 oz. of good quality, i. e. without sharp corners under their heads. Coarse twine, near one-eight of an inch in diameter, is fastened to the tack at one corner, and carried lengthwise of the frame around the next two tacks, until the whole be filled; small twine is then used to go crosswise; a part is then taken *double*,* sufficiently long to go across the frame, being put over and under each thread of warp or coarse twine alternately, and around the tacks on each side as before. This should be done in dry weather, or when the twine is dry, otherwise it will streech and remain bagging. A coat of varnish is then applied to the net work, made of gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, by the heat of the sun or a slow fire, and reduced to the consistence of common paint or varnish. It should be made in a covered vessel, to prevent evaporation.

The netting is then slightly moistened to tighten the cords, that they may not be displaced by the brush in applying the varnish. The frame should be held edgewise, and only a part of one side varnished, before it is finished on the opposite side, as it suddenly dries and cannot be laid on smooth.

By this application the twine is secured to its place, and is less affected by the dampness of the atmosphere, and the moisture of the leaves, and consequently rendered more durable, and is also more easily cleared of the webs and litter of the worms.

One inch below these hurdles, and supported in the same manner, are similar frames or screens, covered with strong paper or cloth, to catch the litter from the worms that fall through the net-work. Coarse open cloth, or what is called millinet, or strong foundation muslin, would be best. These frames are made of thinner and narrower boards, and halved together.

Hurdles arranged in this way have many advantages. They will accommodate many more worms, and admit of a free circulation of air among them, and are kept much clearer, and consequently are more healthy, and by the use of the screens or drawers the litter can be removed with little trouble, and without disturbing the worms.

Near Brandenburg, Sept. 1838. H. P. Byram.

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* The part of it being carried through double, of course fills two threads at a time, which saves the trouble of carrying the *whole* of the twine through each time across, as would be the case, was it carried single as in common weaving.

From the New England Farmer.

Visit to the Farm of B. V. French, Esq.

MOUNT MONATIQUOT, BRAINTREE.

We have had the pleasure of a call at the farm of B. V. French, Esq. of Braintree, who is well known to the horticultural community as a gentleman who has devoted much time to the cultivation of fine fruits, especially the pear and apple. His farm contains about 160 acres, naturally a cold unpromising soil, but by good management has been brought into a highly productive state. The improvements made upon it since it came into his possession, about 14 years, have been very great and consist of clearing the ground of stones, draining, walls, gates, barns and other out buildings, and cellars for fruit, vegebles, manure, &c., and above all in the extensive collection of choice fruits. These improvements have been accomplished by a steady system of operations, giving evidence of the perseverance and skill of the operator. His orchards cover an extent of 23 acres; most of the trees have been planted by his own hand. Not only have the principal nurseries of United States, been laid under contribation for their choicest varieties, but those of France, Germany, and England have also contributed to make his assortment complete. In one field we were shown 140 standard pear trees of various sorts, many of them in a bearing state. Some of the apple trees we should judge, would produce the present year, four or five barrels each. Some of the Baldwins presented as beautiful a sight as any thing of the sort we have ever seen, loaded with their showy fruit so heavily, that it had been necessary to prop them up, to prevent the destruction of the trees; even the sight itself, richly repays all the pains that have been taken to rear the trees. In looking over his orchard, and calculating the probable increasing annual profits, which may reasonably be expected for an age to come, we could not help wondering at the indolence and want of foresight in many of our farmers, in suffering fruit of a worthless character to remain to encumber the ground, when every healthy tree, however unpalatable its fruit, may be transformed by engrafting, in three years time, into any desirable variety; or if necessary to set out young trees they may lay the foundation for a handsome income in their old age, or at least do much to benefit those who succeed them. Although pears and apples have received the principal attention, his place is well stocked with cherries, peaches, plums, quinces, &c. We were pleased also to observe, that while he has bestowed much attention upon fruit, the kitchen garden has not been neglected; but every vegetable desirable for the table had its appropriate place.

Mr. French does not pretend to have much taste for flowers, yet he has set off a generous portion of ground which is devoted to their culture, well laid out, and well stocked with plants; but over this he holds no dominion; this he leaves to the management of the ladies. This is all right, every intelligent farmer, will encourage floriculture, and esteem it a pleasure to gratify and encourage a taste so pure and pleasing, as the culture of flowers; and if he takes no delight himself in ornamenting his grounds, he will not prevent his wife and daughters from performing the pleasant task, by withholding the necessary funds and labor.

In the garden we noticed a neat apiary, but were sorry to learn that the bee moth had been very destructive to bees. We were shown a board, the top of a hive, or some part of it, which had been pierced like a riddle by these voracious vermin.

The poultry are well accommodated with a capacious yard, which appears to us much more economical than to let them run at large, destroying twice their value in the garden, besides the vexation it occasions a man to see them scratching up his plants.

His whole farm is enclosed with a substantial stone wall, & some portions upon the road are handsomely faced. All his mowing lands and orchards are accommodated with gates, hung upon stone posts, and built in the nicest manner and so fixed that there is no danger of having any trouble from their swagging. With Mr. French's permission we design to give a more particular description of his gates illustrated by plates in some future number, as we do not often see them that open and shut, so easy, and secure after they are shut as his.

The main pasture is divided in the centre by a stone wall, and each of the divisions is subdivided into three equal portions. The cattle are turned into each in succession, thereby making the most of the pasturing. In every department we witnessed the great advantage of system. A small river runs through this farm, known by the name of Monatiquot river—affording him a good mill privilege, plenty of water for cattle, accommodations for ducks, geese, &c. and adding much to the interest of his place.

In his efforts to raise wheat the present season, he has had a complete failure, although a liberal application of lime and other manure was made, and the best variety of seed procured, yet he has had the mortification, after his field has exhibited the most flattering appearance, to see the whole of it blight, and totally fail; but having sowed a liberal allowance of clover seed, (at the rate of 22 lbs. to the acre,) he will not have occasion to say that his labor has been wholly in vain.

Our farmers do not generally allow sufficient clover seed to the acre, and are thereby great losers. The English sow from 20 to 28 lbs. where clover alone is sowed. In this case no other seed was sown. We have never seen a more promising field of clover.

The unfavorable season for the last two years and the failure of the corn crop in consequence, has led the agriculturist to seek for an earlier variety. There was a great enquiry in a particular manner the last spring for seed corn. Mr. French among others turned his attention to the subject, and fancied if he could procure the genuine golden Sioux from the north it would prove the variety wanted; this he procured with some difficulty; but not fancying it, he rejected it, with the exception of enough to plant one row. It is probably the same as the Dutton, but the specimen he obtained was much inferior to what is grown among us. He procured also some of the Parker corn so called, a beautiful variety to look at, with long ears, eight rows, and very large kernel. He planted about one half his field with the Parker corn and one half with the Dutton, with the exception of the one row of Sioux. Part of the Dutton corn was soaked in saltpetre water, the other was not; there was a striking difference in favor of that which had not been soaked. After examining critically the Sioux and Dutton, we do not hesitate to pronounce them to be the same originally; our Dutton is an improvement upon the Sioux, and we believe that after all that has been said, the Dutton is the most desirable variety, and shall recommend it before the Parker or any other sort we are acquainted with, for our country.

We noticed an abundant supply of agricultural implements and tools of every description. The order in which they are kept is worthy of imitation. Even when there is a house for tools, as there is, or should be on every farm, we often see the implements and tools, thrown in promiscuously, without order, and to get at some particular tool, the whole must be overhauled; but here, we saw a room of ample dimensions, with a place for every thing—all arranged in order; the shovels, hoes, forks, rakes, &c. in separate racks; the ploughs, well cleaned, by themselves and every article ready for service; a person acquainted with the place might place his hand upon any thing that was needed in the darkest night, if desirable.

As we were about to leave, Mr. French introduced us into his library, and here we saw the secret spring which moved the operations without. We had the evidence before us that he is guilty of book-farming. We saw the place where his long winter evenings are passed, and now we were almost moved to envy. We noticed upon his table all the prominent agricultural periodicals of the day, and on his shelves were displayed a rare collection of agricultural books; the most conspicuous was the N. E. Farmer, in 16 volumes. After giving the library a hasty glance we were compelled to leave, regretting that we had no more time, as we might have spent half a day with much pleasure in looking over his books, and various curiosities with which his room is enriched.

As we returned home, we could not but reflect upon the importance of a steady, will directed system of efforts on the part of the husbandman, and how much may be accomplished by patience and perseverance guided by knowledge, in the course of a few years. J. B.

NATIVE GRAPES—A NONDESCRIPT.—We yesterday received from Nicholas Longworth, Esq. a bunch of native grapes, which he states are a *nondescript*. They were very small, being only from a quarter to about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, of a deep purple color and delicious flavor. The stem on which they grew is ten inches in length, and the number of grapes upon it, including about twenty dry ones, was *one hundred and fifty-five*. There is no doubt, in our mind, but that, with two or three years cultivation, this grape may be brought to grow of the usual size, and would then become one of the finest fruits with which to grace a table, not inferior to the famous white sweet-water, which are imported from Spain and Italy in such large quantities, and sold at such enormous prices, frequently at half a dollar per pound. Half an acre of land cultivated in these grapes for the table, if it yielded equal to our friend Resor's Catawba, and we see no reason why they should not, for they are as great bearers as any grape in Europe, would bring in more than two thousand dollars without incurring an expense of twenty.—*Cincinnati Evening Post.*

Spiced Tomatoes.

As this is the season for securing a supply of this healthful vegetable, we commend to all housekeepers to put up some after the following receipe. By so doing they may preserve them perfectly good until tomatoes come again:

Receipe for a bushel of Tomatoes.—Take your tomatoes and pour boiling water oven them, skin them, then boil them well, after which add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of black pepper, one tablespoonful of cayenne, an ounce of cloves, an ounce of mace, mix well, and put the tomatoes in jars, run mutton suet over them and tie them in jars, either with stone blue paper or buckskin. Prepared in this way they will keep a year.

[We had tomatoes preserved in this manner, during the whole of the last winter. The quantity of cloves, however in this receipe, is greater than is required. Half an ounce to the bushel is sufficient.—*Al. Ev. Journal.*]

No avocation in life is more respectable and useful than that of the farmer. The time has gone by when "contempt is cast upon the husbandman." Agriculture, as a science, is becoming more important, and more honorable. It is the noblest for it is "the natural employment of man." The intelligent and independant farmer is ever respected; he holds an important and responsible place in society. Upon him devolve many duties; upon him rest many obligations. In him we look for examples in patriotism, virtue and intelligence. Living, not in the "hum of human cities," where he would be continually in the whirlpool of political and other excitement, he can examine questions of a moral, religious and political nature, with a cool head, a calm mind, and an unbiassed judgment. To him we look for correct opinion, and in him we should ever find a safe counsellor, and a correct adviser.

Our farmers should cultivate their minds and their hearts, as well as their fields. They can gain as rich rewards in the mental, as they can reap profitable harvests in the natural world. Without learning, a man cannot be a first rate farmer. Without intelligence he cannot discharge in proper manner, the duties of a citizen. Agriculture is a science that requires experience and study. Men must be educated to be farmers, as well as to be lawyers, or doctors. And there are thousands of young men who are in stores and offices, who should go into agricultural pursuits. It would be better for them, better for the country. And who would not rather be an independent farmer, than a small shop keeper, or a fourth rate lawyer or doctor? Who would not rather be first in a useful employment, than to be titman in one which the world calls honorable? Let young men seek for land, rather than for situations, "in the cotton trade and sugar-line."—*Buckeye Ploughboy.*

FLAX.

A patent has been taken out for a mode so preparing flax that it may be spun by machinery like cotton. It is not water or dew-rotted, and all the original strength of the fibre is preserved. We are not at all apprized of the mode by which it is prepared. We have seen the article. It is very beautiful and has the appearance of silk. We are comforted with the hope, therefore of being able to wear linen shirts and sleep in linen sheets still longer; a luxury of which the increasing manufacture and the extraordinary cheapness of cotton cloth threatened to deprive us.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A GREAT YIELD.—Friend Orsment, Sen'r, of the United Society, Harvard, Mass., has raised this season, one bushel of potatoes, weighing seventy-seven pounds, from one potato. The potato was cut in small pieces and planted in eight hills. We doubt whether another instance of so great an increase can be recorded this year. If you have any potatoes to be dug, that will match the above, "*feeth 'em on.*"—*Yankee Farmer.*

The Boston Courier says—There has been a good demand for domestic wool. and sales of fleeces have been made to considerable extent at some advance on former rates. Small lots of pulled have been sold at prices within the range of quotations. Coarse foreign wools are in request and sales continue to be made without any material variation on prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed,			55 a 57
American full blood, washed			45 a 52
do.	¾	do.	42 a 47
do.	½	do.	40 a 42
1-4 and common		do.	35 a 38
Smyrna		do.	25 a 30
do.		unwashed	10 a 13

A New Article of Diet.

M. Favand, a French missionary, states that, during his late residence in China, he often eat the chrysalis of the silk-worm, and found it to be both good and wholesome. It is much used there by persons in a delicate state of health, After the cocoons are spun the chrysales are fried, in order that the watery parts may be quite discharged; and on being stripped of their covering, present a yellow appearance, like the spawn of the carp. They are t en fried with butter, grease, or oil, and are afterwards put into broth. When they have boiled five or ten minutes they are crushed with a spoon, care being taken to stir them up, so that nothing adheres to the bottom of the vessel. The yolks of eggs beaten up, in proportion of three for every hundred chrysals. are then poured over them, and the finest gold-colored cream of the most exquisite taste is thus obtained.—*Franklin Farmer.*

POLL-EVIL.

From the horse rubbing and sometimes striking his poll against the lower edge of the manger, or hanging back in the stall, and brusing the part with the halter; or from the frequent and painful stretching of the ligaments and muscles, by unnecessary tight reining, and occasionally, we fear, from a violent blow on the poll, carelessly or wantonly inflicted, inflammation comes on, and a swelling appears, hot, tender and painful. We have just stated, that the ligament of the neck passes over the atlas, or first bone, without being attached to it, and the seat of inflammation is between the linament and the bone beneath; and being thus deeply situated, it is serious in its nature and difficult of treatment.

The first thing to be attempted is to abate the inflammation by bleeding, physic, and the application of cold lotions to the part. By these means the tumor will sometimes be dispersed. This system, however, must not be pursued too far. If the swelling increases, and the heat and tenderness likewise increase, matter will form in the tumor; and then our object will be to hasten its formation by warm fomentation, poultices, or stimulating embrocations. As soon as matter is formed, which may be known by the softness of the tumor, and before it has time to spread around and eat into the neighboring parts, it should be evacuated: and now comes the whole art of poll-evil; *the opening into the tamor must be so contrived that all the matter shall run out*, and continue afterwards to run out as it is formed, and not collect at the bottom of the ulcer, irritating and corroding it. This can be effected by a seton alone. The needle should enter at the top of the tumor, penetrate through its bottom, and be brought out at the side of the neck, a little below the abscess. Without any thing more than this, except frequent fomentation with warm water, to keep the part clean, and to obviate inflammation, poll-evil, in its early stage, will frequently be cured. If the ulcer has deepened and spread, and threatens to eat into the ligaments of the joints of the neck, it may be necessary to stimulate its surface, and perhaps painfully so, in order to bring it to a healthy state, and dispose it to fill up; and, in extreme cases, even the scalding mixture of the farrier may be called into requisition. This, however, will be ineffectual, except the pus or matter is enabled, by the use of setons, perfectly to run out of the wound; and the application of these setons will require the skill and anatomical knowledge of of the veterinary surgeon. In very desperate cases, the wound may not be fairly exposed to the action of our caustic applications, without the division of the ligament of the neck, by which we have described the head as being almost entirely supported. This, however, may be done with perfect safety, for although the ligament is carried on to the occipital bone, and some strength is gained by this prolongation of it, the main stress is on the second bone; and the head will continue to be supported, although the ligament should be divided between the second bone and the head. The divided ligament will soon unite again, and its former usefulness will be restored when the wound is healed.—*Treatise on the Horse.*

The *Agricultural Surveyor*, Mr. Colman, is now in Berkshire, finishing the Survey in that county which was begun the last fall. He will visit the old county of Hampshire this autumn. Farmers can do much to aid him in the discharge of his arduous and reponsible duties, by frankness of reply and readiness to communicate in their intercourse with him. He goes familiarly among them to be instructed as well as to communicate something from his own inexhaustible fund of agricultural knowledge.—"I know enough now about Farming," said rather a dogmatical agricultural friend to the Surveyor, "I don't want to be instructed." "Just the man I want to find," said he. "I want the benefit of your experience and observations to lay before our brother farmers for their instruction." Upon that our friend relaxed the muscles of his face face and communicated much which was valuable to the Surveyor. We'll be bound to say, before thay parted, that, although the farmer knew *so much*, he began to perceive he could learn *something more!* The survey is invaluable to Massachusetts. It is based upon facts, and those facts are obtained with great caution, by a never-tiring observer. The results are so surprising, that captious people are incredulous about some of the statements, but that incredulity dissipates before the light of truth, which Mr. Colman is ever ready to lay before them.—*Northampton Courier.*

Save your Bus or Husks.

Some farmers adopt the system of picking off the ears of their corn, and suffering the butts to stand to be eaten by their cattle, which they turn in soon after. We cannot believe, from the experience that we have had, that this is a very economical plan. The cattle tread down the husks and butts, and will not eat them all; whereas, if they be cut off close to the ground—the corn husked, and the husks carefully stowed away, occasionally throwing a little salt among them,— they will make excellent fodder for winter, and be much more profitable. Try it and see.- *Maine Farmer.*

Chinese Morus Multicaulis, &c.

AT the Linnæan Gardens, Flushing, New-York—65,000 splendid Trees of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis for sale at moderate prices; and also cuttings of the same. None of the *humbug* kind are cultivated at this establishment.

Also, a large supply of the Canton, Alpine or Moretti, Dandolo, Expansa, Broussa, Asiatic, and cuttings in any quantity. Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, but a *personal application* will be found far the most satisfactory, and purshasers can then see these superior Trees. Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, and Seeds of every kind, and an immense stock of Bulbous Flower roots, just arrived from Holland.

Applications can be made by mail, and priced catalogues will be sent to all who desire them.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON.

October 20th, 1838.–6w

Ram Lambs for Sale---Half Blooded. Goord's Improved Kents.

MR. Richard Goord, of Irvade, in Kent, England, having (as Bakewell and Ellman with the Leicesters and Southdowns,) spent a long life in endeavoring to form an improved breed from the Kents, has so far succeeded as to carry off all the prizes at the annual shows, where they have been placed in competition, and has been crowned with all the honors such success meets with in that country. These Sheep at twenty months old, weigh from 32 to 36 lbs. the quarter. There is no larger breed of sheep in England than the Kent. I brought out last year a choice Ram of the Improved Breed, probably the first and only one ever brought to this Continent, and have now some of his Ram Lambs for sale, at from seven to ten dollars each. S. W. SHOTTER.

Pittsford, Monroe Co. N. Y, Oct. 10, 1838.–w3t*

Imported new Leicester Sheep for Sale.

TO be sold at Auction on Wednesday, the 24th Oct. at the old Stiles Farm, one half a mile east of Truxton village, ten imported new Leicester Rams and twenty Ewes. These animals were selected by the subscriber from some of the best flocks in England, and imported last year. Also 60 half Blooded Lambs from Merino and and Saxon Ewes by imported Rams. Liberal credit will be given on approved notes. JOHN COWLEN.

Truxton, Cortland Co., 2d Oct. 1838.–w3t

SAXONY SHEEP FOR SALE.

40 RAMS & 60 Ewes of the pure Electoral Saxon Race. The subscriber imported 100 yearling Ewes and a number of Rams in 1827 which were selected by himself from the purest race in Saxony, and with which he commenced his flock, and not only mantained them in all their purity of blood, but improved them in size, symmetry of form, and quantity and quality of wool. The above number of Ewes will either be sold or let for a term of years, and can be increased to 75 or 80 if desired.

H. D. GROVE,

Buskirks Bridge Post Office, Washington Co. N.Y.

August 25, 1838–3m*

A Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, offers for sale a farm, containing one hundred and sixty-six acres of choice land. One hundred and twenty-five under improvement, and the most of it first rate grain land, situated at Hanover centre, in the county of Chautauque, two miles from Silver Creek Harbor, three from La Grange, four from Irving Harbor, and four from Farrestville.

There are upon the premises, two dwelling houses, one of them a large two story building, with commodious out buildings, orcharding, &c.

This farm is pleasantly situated, the soil of a superior quality, and is considered by competent judges, one of the most desirable farms in the county.

For terms, apply to David Seymour, on the premises, or to the subscriber at Lodi, Erie county.

JOSEPH PLUMB.

September 15th, 1838.–w8m2

Silk Business.

PERSONS who intend doing an extensive business next year with the Mulberries, can be supplied with the *true genuine Morus multicaulis* trees and cuttings, by sending in their orders early. Companies that wish to contract for large quantities, can be supplied on reasonable terms. The trees are to be well packed, so as to be sent to any part of the United States, and delivered this fall. The subscriber has been extensively engaged in the culture of silk for some years, particularly to the production of the Morus multicaulis; and will be hapyy to give any information respecting the tree or feeding the worm that may be required—silk, worm eggs, &c.

All letters will meet with immediate attention if assingned to EDWARD H. ARNOLD.

Burlington, New Jersey.

N. B. As orders are coming in now, it would be well for those in want to apply early. Aug. 1838.–3m*

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 GENUINE Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk; being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of Mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Ga; Bliss, Jenkins & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus. O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northamp, ton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations. Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.

Notrhampton, Sept. 1, 1838.–10t*

Sale of Impoved New Leicester Sheep.

40 EWES and RAMS of this celebrated breed will be *Sold by Auction* at the old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, 5 miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co. N. Y., on Wednesday, the 17th of October next; some of which are of those imported in 1834, and the remainder from the said stock breed upon the farm of their present owner: by whom the former were selected from the flocks of the most ancient breeders in England. They will be sold without reserve, either singly or in such lots as purchasers may wish. Liberal credit will be given on approved notes or good security.

September 1, 1838. THOMAS WEDDLE.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New-York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.

April 15, 1838.

N. B. CASH will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.

ELECTION NOTICE.—*Sheriff's Office, Monroe County, Rochester, July 19th*, 1838.—A general election is to be held in the county of Monroe, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

DARIUS PERRIN, *Sheriff.*

State of New-York, Secretary's Office, Albany, July 16th, 1838.—SIR: I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election in this State, to be held on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected.

I also give you notice, that a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, in the place of Isaac Lacy, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December. JOHN A DIX, *Secretary of State.*

To the Sheriff of Monroe county.

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county, will give notice of the Election of a Representative to Congress from the 28th Congressional District. They will also give notice of the Election of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in county officers which may exist. July 28, 1838